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問1

$$(x-5)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 9$$

$$\text{中心 } A(5, 1) \text{ 半径 } 3$$

$$y = (x+4)^2 + 20$$

$$B(-4, 20)$$

$$\vec{AB} = \begin{pmatrix} -9 \\ 20-1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{AC} = \begin{pmatrix} x-5 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

↓ A, B, C が同一直線上

$$-9 \cdot 1 - (0-5)(20-1) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 20^2 - 110 + 14 = 0$$

$$\therefore 0 = 2, \frac{7}{2}$$

問2

x, y の二次方程式の解を

解と係数の関係から

$$x+y = 2\cos\theta = \frac{3-k}{2}$$

$$xy = 1 = \frac{6-k}{k}$$

$$k = -3 \text{ または } 2$$

・ $k = -3$ のとき

$$2\cos\theta = -1$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$|x| = 1 \text{ (or)}$$

$$x = -\frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$$

・ $k = 2$ のとき

$$2\cos\theta = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \cos\theta = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$|x| = 1 \text{ (or)}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{4} \pm \frac{\sqrt{15}}{4}i$$

問3

$y(x)$ の最大値存在 $\Leftrightarrow 0 > 0$

$$D = (1-0)y^2 - 40y^2$$

$$= (-30x - 20 + 1)y^2 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow -30x - 20 + 1 \leq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 30x + 20 - 1 \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (30x - 1)(0x + 1) \geq 0$$

$0 > 0$ を満たす

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{3}$$

問4

(相対的) $\geq$ (絶対的) (or)

$$|x + \frac{1}{x}| \geq 2$$

(等号は $x = \pm 1$)

$$x + \frac{1}{x} = t \text{ とおく}$$

$$t \leq -2, 2 \leq t$$

$$(y/x) = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow x^2 - 2x + k - \frac{2}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2 - 2(x + \frac{1}{x}) + k = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 - 2t + k - 2 = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow k = -t^2 + 2t + 2$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} y = k \\ y = -(t-1)^2 + 3 \end{cases}$$

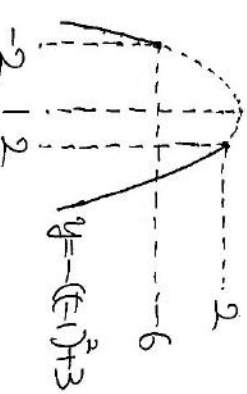


図1

$$-6 < k < 2 \text{ のとき}$$

$$k < -6 \text{ のとき } 4 \text{ 点}$$

□2

問1 帯分數を使う。

$$6\frac{1}{4}, 6\frac{2}{4}, 6\frac{3}{4}, \dots, 9\frac{1}{4}, 9\frac{2}{4}, 9\frac{3}{4}$$

$$S = (6+7+8+9) \times 3 + (\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{3}{4}) \times 4$$

$$= 96$$

問2 同様に

$$a\frac{1}{m}, a\frac{2}{m}, \dots, a\frac{m-1}{m}, \dots,$$

$$(b-1)\frac{1}{m}, \dots, (b-1)\frac{m-1}{m}$$

$$S_2 = \{0 + (0+1) + \dots + (b-1)\} (m-1)$$

$$+ (\frac{1}{m} + \frac{2}{m} + \dots + \frac{m-1}{m}) (b-1 + 1)$$

$$= (a+b-1)(b-a)\frac{1}{2} \times (m-1)$$

$$\frac{1}{m} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (m-1)m(b-a)$$

$$= \frac{(m-1)(b-a)}{2} (a+b-1+1)$$

$$= \frac{m-1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

$$\frac{m-1}{2} (b^2 - a^2)$$

3

$$= \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x}$$

11

$$f(x) = \log \sqrt{\frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x}}$$

$$= \log \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right|$$

$$= \log |\tan x|$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2 \sin x \cos x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

12P

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos t}{1-\sin^2 t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\log |1-t| + \log |1+t| \right]_0^{\pi}$$

12B

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{1}{\sin x}$$

$$= \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\cos x \sin x}$$

$$\frac{g(x)}{g(x)} = \frac{0 \dots \frac{\pi}{4} \dots \frac{\pi}{2}}{-0+}$$

$$g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt \quad \int_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}}^k$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t} dt$$

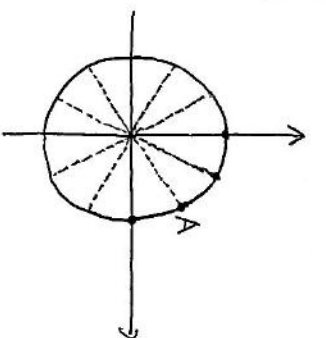
$$= \log \frac{1+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$

$$= \log \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}+1}$$

$$= \log (3+2\sqrt{2})$$

$$= \log (3+2\sqrt{2})$$

4



11

$P(\triangle OAB \text{ の鋭角三角形})$

$$= P(M=2, 3, 11, 12)$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{2}{36} + \frac{1}{36} = \frac{1}{6}$$

12

$P(\triangle OAB \text{ の直角三角形})$

$$= P(M_1 \text{ は可成数})$$

6) $M_2 = M_1 + 3$ またはその逆 (1例)

$$= 1 \cdot \frac{1}{6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \quad (\because M_2 \text{ の組合せが何であれ右の表の確率の和は 1 になる})$$

20のカードの和と確率

和	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
確率	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{6}{36}$	$\frac{5}{36}$	$\frac{4}{36}$	$\frac{3}{36}$	$\frac{2}{36}$	$\frac{1}{36}$